

They who are most weary of life, and yet are most unwilling to die, are such who have rather breathed than lived.—Earl of Clarendon.

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1917.

SPORTS, CLASSIFIED AND SHIPPING SECTION

SEVEN

## Great Explorer Expected to Go Direct to San Francisco

Sir Ernest Shackleton Detained in Sydney By Arrangements for Lectures, is Unable to Proceed on Niagara as Had Been His Expectation and Honolulu Miss Chance to Meet Him

Although not bringing with them the international hero, Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Britisher who is now famous for his explorations in Antarctic regions, officers of the Canadian Australasian steamer Niagara, in port this morning from the south-west, brought some interesting news of the noted man and told why he did not arrive today as expected.

A few days before the Niagara left Sydney, according to the Niagara officers, Shackleton arrived there from Wellington, New Zealand, and found that he would be unable to come north on the Niagara as he had contemplated on account of several lectures which had been arranged for him in Australia and to which the residents had been looking forward with considerable pleasure. He is especially popular in Australia.

Shackleton announced that there was no use of his tooting around, however, and that as soon as he had filled his engagements in the south he proposed to proceed directly to Europe to take his place with the fighting men. The Niagara officers were questioning all along their route north about Shackleton by many people who had heard he was coming and were disappointed that he did not, but it is thought he will go directly from Auckland to San Francisco.

Nothing in the thrilling annals of polar exploration exceeds the record of the latest effort of Sir Ernest Shackleton, in 1914-1916, further to lay bare the mysteries of the Antarctic, in starting adventure, heroic endurance, indomitable feats of extraction from positions of disaster, and of rescue from situations of peril. In the last-mentioned category was the deliverance, by the leader himself, of a party of 20 from an ice-bound island, on which they had been marooned for more than four months.

Withal the expedition was far from barren of scientific results. Writing from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, which he visited in quest of means of relief for the marooned party, under date of May 31, 1916, Shackleton said in concluding his report for the New York World:

"The work of the expedition to date includes the discovery of 200 miles of new coast line, and a complete hydrographic survey of the Weddell Sea; the elimination of New South Greenland from the map; continuous magnetic and meteorological observations; important biological records; cinema records up to Oct. 30, 1915, and a photographic record to date."

Shackleton sailed from Liverpool on Sept. 12, 1914, and from Buenos Ayres on Oct. 26. The vessel that took him out of the Argentine port was the Endurance, which also carried part of his expedition. The other section having started on the Aurora for the South Pole, the original plan was for the two sections to unite and then to begin the effort to cross the South Polar continent from sea to sea.

Known as the British Transantarctic expedition, the adventure had a three-fold purpose: To navigate Antarctica on a meridian; to secure for the British flag the honor of being the first national emblem thus to be taken from sea to sea across this South Polar realm; and to conduct scientific work relating, among other phases, to meteorology, geography, geology and zoology.

Calling at Macquarie Island on December 30, 1914, the Aurora landed some stores for the islanders and sailed the following day for the ice. She reached Cape Crozier on January 9, the intention having been to establish a depot there, but the conditions were so bad that the vessel had to cruise some distance along the ice barrier before making a landing. January 24 a party of three men with dogs set out for a bluff to lay out a depot.

taking stores with them. Next day Capt. Aeneas Mackintosh, accompanied by two members of the party, left the ship for a sledge trip with the dogs. January 31 the six men started on a journey to the south. They took with them a motor sledge with an aeroplane engine.

**Aurora Goes Adrift**  
All this time attempts to find a safe harbor for the Aurora failed. The party of six returned from the south on March 4 and were embarked. A week later, the ship being moored off Cape Evans, four of the staff went ashore to do scientific work. A violent blizzard occurred on May 6 and drove the Aurora from the moorings she had taken up for the winter. At this time Capt. Mackintosh and two companions, as well as the three men who had gone to the bluff to establish a depot and the four members of the scientific staff, were ashore. "We saw no more of them," is the tragic statement made by Chief Officer R. J. Stenhouse, R. N. R., in his wireless despatch from the Awarua radio station, New Zealand, on the arrival there of the Aurora, a very "lame duck," March 24, 1916.

Following the breaking away from her moorings, as already stated, the ship escaped serious injury for over ten weeks, when on July 21, 1916, she was heavily nipped by the enormous ice pressure. It was not until March 14 of that year that she was released from the ice, after a drift south and east of 1200 miles. Under a jury rudder the Aurora steamed to a port in New Zealand, having lost her anchors and being short of fuel.

**Endurance Doomed Ship**  
In the meantime the Endurance, carrying Shackleton and his section, met her doom. It would take several columns to give details of the adventures of the party and the loss of the ship, together with the rescue of the score of expeditioners from Elephant Island. A brief "log" must here suffice. Left South Georgia December 6, 1914. On the 8th encountered heavy pack off the Sandwich group, and the vessel forced her way by a devious course 1000 miles through icebergs.

January 19, 1915, sighted Coast Land on edge of Weddell sea—ice 30 feet thick, floes often 150 square miles in extent. Decided to land at earliest opportunity and send the Endurance back to civilization. Discovered a new land, with 200 miles of coast line, and great glaciers discharging into the sea. This they named Caird coast. Among abnormal circumstances observed was a great migration of seals northward, which was unaccountable at the time. Experiencing hard northeasterly gales, took shelter behind large bergs amidst the surging pack. "Eventually we found ourselves beset in the ice, which never opened again," is the way Shackleton laconically related the beginning of the end in his despatch from Port Stanley on May 31, 1916. Contrary to all expectations of the Antarctic in early February, the temperature was below zero. Attempts were made, when seemingly favorable weather symptoms appeared, to break out of the pack, but it was found impossible to land or extricate the ship, and they prepared to winter.

**Last of the Endurance**  
The ice pack drove the ship toward a great stranded berg, and she was saved only by a sudden change in the drift. Sledging stores had been placed on deck, and the dogs trained for emergencies. Twenty dogs died from sickness and some disappeared for 109 days. This was in April. In June the ice rafted up to a height of 20 feet close to the ship, and in July the ice rose into ridges 40 feet in height, grinding into floes ahead. Thus, preparations for the worst eventualities having been completed, the Endurance continued to be the

(Continued on page eight)

## Chinese Capitalist, Wong Achuck, To Be Buried; Many Mourn Death

Native of Canton, He Came to Hawaii in 1875 and Had Notable Career

Not only the Chinese residents of the islands, but many white people as well join in deep regret at the death of Wong Achuck, prominent Chinese businessman, who will be buried Sunday in Nuuanu cemetery. He died at Kapahi, Kauai, on January 21, and the body was embalmed, now being brought here for burial.

Wong Achuck was widely known and liked. He was a native of Canton, China, coming to Honolulu early in 1875. He had a very remarkable career in the islands. He was connected with the local police department for a number of years, and from 1890 up to the time of his death, he was an active businessman. Besides once being proprietor and manager of Astor House, Popular Theater, Hofbrau Cafe and a number of large salt, rice, sugar and other enterprises, he was heavily interested in sugar stocks and real estate. Recently he invested much capital in railroad and mining stocks in the Chinese Republic, and also in agricultural and mining properties.

The sons are James, who is a well-known businessman in town; Samuel (E. M., University of Montana), connected with a gold and silver mine in Shantung, China; William (E. M. Met. E., M. S., Columbia University), who is engineer-in-charge of the Hupeh Iron and Coal Mines, China, and Warren, in his final year at University of Montana. The son-in-law, George Leong Yee, is manager of Canton Dry Goods Company of Hotel street.



Wong Achuck, prominent Chinese businessman, whose funeral takes place on Sunday.

His business career was adventurous. He made and lost two fortunes and then made a third, each time paying off every dollar of indebtedness.

## FILIPINO GUARDSMAN TELLS HIS COMPATRIOTS OF PRESENT DUTY

What the law-abiding Filipino desires and his ideals on national life are interestingly told by B. T. McKapagal, a student of Mills School and member of Company M, 1st Regt. Hawaiian Infantry, National Guard, at a recent smoker of that company. His address, entitled "Our Duty as Citizens," follows:

"Friends: I am sure that I have in my mind point of view dwells also in you, and in good understanding. Because I know a great many of you who are young in life, and who understand the ideal of the good thing, are sensible and intelligent to undertake any activity in life, whether in civic or economic responsibility. Each of us is an individual and that individual has his individual responsibility and share to the country he lives. As a citizen, or whether he claims to be a citizen of that country, there he must possess some principles which he might use for the welfare of the country. Let these principles must be necessarily aggressive or offensive, but rather be effective and defensive. Loyalty to the law of God, and to the law of people, national or international respect to that law are the principles we have to preserve. These are ideal, they are human in their character.

**Day of Justice Here**  
Then, if these principles are principles of mankind, and if they are violated by any individual, by any nation, or by any race on the face of the earth, such members of that mankind are accounted as a dishonor and outlaw to the law of the Ruler above and of the free people. There can be no other course to the way toward honor of an altruistic government of any nation, but the drain of justice among all men. Today is not the reign of Draco, whose law in history was the law of blood. This is the day of justice, the day of democracy, and the law of the commonwealth of the free state.

**Loyalty First Essential**  
"By law, or not by law we are claimed unable to become citizens of the United States. Whether the question is inconceivable or not its solution rests upon us. Because there is a broader sense than that. There is more a vital problem than that, relative to our status. But one burning fact that I want to lay emphasis upon you, that, nothing is more vital to a citizen than when he is loyal and law-abiding citizen. You can trade and live in any corner of the world because that is your right, but you can never be respected and trustworthy unless you are loyal to the principles you are expected to, and law-abiding citizen of that community; and without those responsibilities you deserve to be a dwarf.

**Three Classes are Found**  
"While we are not to become American citizens, because by the creation of the law they exercise, we must understand another fact. And what I cannot say in regard to our citizenship is that the Filipinos brought here are classified into three different types: They are the ignorant, the criminal and the law-abiding factors. And bringing together the qualities of these people will represent the Filipino race. We cannot expect an ignorant man to be an efficient citizen unless he is induced to do so by the activity of the ideal man; and you can never use a criminal and notorious man as a factor in any affair, unless he is imbued to the test of obedience of the law-abiding man. Yet, in a broader sense, the question of citizenship on the part of the Filipinos in Hawaii is too small a thing for me to discuss. But nevertheless, the fact that I know of is so clear to the minds of some inner men. If there are men in the White House

of America, if there are men in the English Parliament, if there are men in the Japanese Pearl, and if there are men in the privacy of life who are citizens of the world, also there are men, and real men, too, in the Marble Hall in Manila, who are citizens of the world.

**Recognizes Larger Purpose**  
"We have a larger purpose, fellow young men. Our purpose in this land is to work in order to live, because the opposite of life is death, and death is the gift of idleness. The failure of our national activity besides our inherent ignorance, is merely due to the fact that we lack unity, not enough painstaking, the absence of self control and the inefficiency to the work that falls to our responsibility. Unless these qualities in us are obliterated, never, our neighbors will forget the popular opinion which they have in us. Let us then improve ourselves and get ready to the efficient work that befalls us. You cannot hold any kind of position if you are slovenly idle. You must not refuse the opportunity that nature gives you. You are born to live and to serve. Every movement in your motives you find opportunity. To be honest is an opportunity. To take part in the activity to defend your country and government is an opportunity. To give yourself to others is an opportunity. And to go to church and hear a sermon once a week is a great opportunity. All of these conditions will bring an efficient citizen.

**Unity is Essential**  
"But one thing I desire most that which I keep in my mind point of view is the ideal of oneness or unity of the free people. The grouping together of people for one common cause and purpose is always victorious. It is the success for one individual and progress to a national enterprise. Friends, this is what we need and have to attain in order to emancipate the weak, of being one nation for the welfare of our nation. In Spanish times in our country there was a tremendous individualism, regionalism among the tribes and selfishness among the rulers, and these were the consequences and detrimental to the progress of our country and civilization of the world. But now is the time of free speech, of radicalism, of oneness of people toward progress.

**Present Duty is Clear**  
"As citizens, what are our vital interests and responsibilities for the United States in the present crisis? I lay this emphasis upon my fellow young men. Our industry is developed to a tremendous extent. Our young men and women have their part in any movement for our country. Our country foresees her freedom now. From where, and by whom? Every Filipino will say, from the United States and her free institutions. After this great contribution of the United States to our country, what then, shall we give in return to her? We cannot conceive any greater gratitude in our youth and as a nation in return to that invaluable gift, but we can conceive the greatest service to her by equipping ourselves with military and naval uniforms. And I cannot see any reason why every young man should not join and enlist in the service. He that denies to serve deserves to be a foe. Come, join our band and forward to the command and fight the war for the security of right of free people and the law of mankind.

**Building Destroyed, Fire Loss \$350,000**  
DETROIT, Mich.—Fire swept the General Grocer Company's five-story building on Larned street. The loss is estimated at \$350,000.

## HOLLWEG DENIES GERMAN INTENDS TO ATTACK U. S.

Says Entente Declaration to Annihilate Germany Cause of Submarine War

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles) BERLIN, Germany, March 30.—Germany has never had the slightest intention of attacking the United States, and has no such intention now, according to a declaration made by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg before the reichstag yesterday.

"Within a few days," said the chancellor in his statement, "the directors of the United States will be convened to decide upon the question of whether there shall be war or peace with Germany. But Germany has never had the slightest intention of attacking the United States and has no such intention at present. Germany has never desired war with the United States and does not desire it today. Germany more than once has told the United States that unless England were made to observe her international agreements a campaign of submarine warfare against her would be begun. In the face of that warning England not only did not stop her blockade of Germany but intensified it.

"Together with her allies, England arrogantly rejected our proffered terms of peace and proclaimed that the annihilation of Germany was the intention of the Entente Allies.

"It was then that Germany began her campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare in self-defense." Turning from the West to the Far East, the chancellor took up the action of China in severing diplomatic relations with Germany and declared that that republic had been duped into her move by the "greed and egotism of her present protectors."

Continuing, the chancellor declared that "our relations with China also have been friendly in the past, and when China terminated them she acted under external pressure of Germany's enemies. It is the object of those enemies to destroy the trade which, through care and efficiency as well as industry, we have succeeded in building up in the Orient. They hope that the war will afford them an opportunity to oust us. We hope, and not without ground, that the war will give us the opportunity to rebuild what has been destroyed by our many foes."

Dealing with Russia, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg denied that Kaiser Wilhelm was desirous of restoring cordam. "Had Russia's attention," said the chancellor, "been concentrated upon the reconstruction of her internal affairs, there would have been no room for the restless policy of expansion that finally led her into the war with Germany."

The reichstag, after some dispute, adopted the emergency budget. Herr Bernstein, one of the socialist members, in a bitter speech after the close of the chancellor's address, declared that "America has been converted to the ranks of our enemies, as indeed have all other neutral nations, through the blundering of the government. It should be the sincere effort of this government to seek for a real peace at the earliest possible moment."

## COKE ASKS ONLY WHAT HE THINKS IS OWING TO HIM

If Justice James L. Coke had not gone to Washington in the interest of a refund of \$1,750,000 worth of territorial bonds in 1916, the papers undoubtedly would still be in a pigpen, he told the members of the finance committee late yesterday afternoon when called before them in connection with a house measure to reimburse Coke in the sum of \$1650 for his services on the mainland.

As reported in the Star-Bulletin yesterday, Coke gave the committee a detailed narrative of the work he did, adding that, when he had returned to Honolulu and told Treasurer C. J. McCarthy he thought his services were worth at least \$1000, McCarthy handed him a warrant for \$100.

"I refuse to enter into a mud-slinging contest with the treasurer," said Coke, in substance, "but any statement that I am asking the territory for more than I believe I am entitled to is a deliberate falsehood. I want you gentlemen to understand that I am not here lobbying for this bill. I am merely asking for what I think is right. I am leaving it to you."

The finance committee expects to report out on the measure within a few days.

## FRENCH ARCHITECT WINS

(By Associated Press) LONDON, Eng.—The royal gold medal for distinction in architecture will be awarded this year for the second time in its history to a Frenchman. M. Paul Henri Nenot, who has been selected for the honor, is 61 years old. He is a member of the French Institute and for some years has been in charge of all France's national palaces and civil buildings. His work is to be seen in most important French towns, and his important architectural task was the remodeling of the Sorbonne.

## Chinese Make Strong Plea For Admission Into Hawaii

Petition Presented By the United Chinese Society for Special Arrangements for Admission to Territory Rings With Good Feeling and Loyalty to Flag and Constitution and Asks No More Than is Accorded to Other Asiatic Races

In connection with the proposal for a joint resolution of house and senate to congress asking for an amendment to the immigration laws so as to permit the entrance into this territory of Chinese labor in numbers not to exceed 30,000 there have appeared printed copies of a petition that was presented to the president, cabinet officers, members of the senate and national house of representatives and the committee of immigration and labor by the United Chinese Society. This petition presents strong arguments for the admission of Chinese into the territory and sets forth many facts, highly creditable to the Chinese, which all races in the islands must be ready to admit are strong reasons why other Chinese should be permitted entry into the islands, according to the prayer of the petition.

**Goes Back 128 Years**  
After an expression of assurance in the spirit of Americanism, for the play and equal rights the petition gives a review of some of the earlier history of the Chinese in Hawaii which is not generally known and is certainly but little known on the mainland.

In this review the petition sets forth that in Vancouver's book of voyages a Capt. Metcalf set forth from Macao, China, with a crew of Americans and 45 Chinese in 1798 in the schooner Eleanor. The vessel was said to have called at the islands of Hawaii and Maui. It is commonly believed that all or the greater part of the Chinese remained in the islands for not a third of the 45 was needed to work the schooner. When Vancouver himself returned to the islands in 1794 he found Chinese settlers already here and that commercial relations with China had been established through a high chief named Tanana, for Kamehameha I. At that date Chinese immigration began and the first industry was rice for the Chinese were quick to see that the two patches were admirably adapted for rice cultivation. They also found that sugar cane was indigenous and were the founders of that industry, the first sugar mill having been brought from China in 1802.

"Though the sugar industry is now controlled by Anglo-Saxons, the rice industry is still to a large extent in the hands of the Chinese, but owing to the exclusion of Chinese since annexation the industry has deteriorated and it is for it that Chinese labor is now chiefly sought.

**Much Land is Reclaimed**  
Hundreds of acres of waste, swampy land has been reclaimed by the Chinese for the rice industry and there are still thousands of acres that could be reclaimed and made a valuable asset to the territory and the United States were satisfactory and suitable labor obtainable for its development. Much of the originally reclaimed land has been abandoned and could be readily reclaimed again but there is the lack of labor owing to exclusion, deaths and returns to China. If the Chinese cannot have the same privileges as other Oriental races much of the land now under cultivation and worked successfully only by Chinese will go to waste.

**Chinese Labor is Sought**  
Continuing the petition tells that from 1789 to 1852 the immigration of Chinese was not extensive for from an issue of the "Polynesian," a Hawaiian paper published in the early days, it appears that the growing sugar industry demanded added labor that could not be obtained. Still later, in issues of the same paper, it appears that after due deliberation China was selected as the source of supply for labor and the Hawaiian Agricultural and Historical Society sent Capt. Case and the Thetis. In a few months he returned with 195 laborers and 20 boys and house servants. The experiment was successful and Capt. Case was again sent and brought an additional hundred. But from 1852 to 1864 though immigration was encouraged only 704 land at Honolulu. At that time many merchants at San Francisco began to establish their business here.

**Assisted Immigration Comes**  
In 1865 the sugar industry having come largely into the hands of Anglo-Saxon race and shortage of labor being keenly felt and the sugar planters and Hawaiian government from years of past experience had grown to recognize the worth of the Chinese, Dr. William Hillebrand was appointed by the king as royal commissioner of immigration and sent to China to procure labor for the plantations. Up to the time of annexation Chinese labor was given preference over all other. Dr. Hillebrand carried out his instructions and proceeded to China to obtain 500 laborers. This first immigration was succeeded by many others and their service in the sugar fields gave the industry a tremendous impetus, and were leading factors in rice and pineapple industries as well.

**Islands Not Flooded With Labor**  
Between 1852 and annexation there arrived, not by any means all assisted, 27,317 Chinese. Of this number 20,000, more than half, died or returned to their home land. This is held an indication the open door would not now flood the islands.

The Chinese were well treated under the monarchy, provisional government and republic. In 1815 Ah Sing was the first Chinese to secure Hawaiian citizenship. Hundreds brought their wives and families with a view to permanent location and many children born here are today filling positions of importance and trust. Schools and colleges were never closed to them and they were quick to learn this advantage and have risen to the extent that the highest scholastic honors have been divided with them in the schools and colleges.

**Loyal to Stars and Stripes**  
The loyalty of the Chinese, Hawaiian born and those who took up their residence here, is attested, it is stated, by love of the islands, reverence of the constitution and flag, and loyalty to the United States and its flag. If Company of the 1st Hawaiian Infantry is composed, officers and men, entirely of Hawaiian-born Chinese and is the largest of any company in Hawaii's militia. In the public schools 60 young women of Chinese parentage are engaged as teachers and perform the same duties as their Anglo-Saxon sisters.

**Conditions Differ From Mainland**  
In no state, territory or possession of the United States, it continues, exist conditions of commerce and labor such as are found in the Hawaiian Islands. Here there is no competition between Chinese and white labor and therefore there can be no conflict, and Chinese labor is needed in the rice, sugar and pineapple industry and assistants in stores and offices of Chinese merchants. Here, with the exception of the sugar industry, the greater part of the life is Oriental, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and others of Asiatic birth.

As really tax payers, while in 1913 there were but 889, the least of any nationality, the assessed valuation of their real property was \$2,684,350, and personal property assessment was \$2,241,647, far greater in proportion to the population than any other Oriental nation.

While the population is less than a fourth that of the Japanese hundreds of the Chinese own their homes, stores, sugar fields, pineapple plantations, rice paddies, and their stores and homes are in conformity with American ideas and ideals. As businessmen they are highly regarded not only locally but with mainland business houses. Ninety per cent of the goods carried are of American manufacture. With the same conditions as other Oriental races enjoy, it is claimed, imports of American goods by Chinese merchants would be in excess of \$10,000,000 annually.

**Succeed Under Difficulties**  
It tells of the losses sustained in the fire of 1886, amounting to \$1,500,000, and in 1907 amounting to \$2,000,000, but their hard work that obligations would be met in time was accepted by wholesale and commission houses and that work was kept. By close economy they liquidated their debts and built up business anew.

The Chinese of Hawaii are a law-abiding race. Tong wars have never been nor do they exist in Hawaii. The tong and societies are purely benevolent, they care for their own sick and indigent.

**Morality Stands Very High**  
They point with justifiable pride to the morality of the men and especially women, of whom they claim 99 per cent are virtuous and conduct themselves as patterns of morality as wives, mothers and daughters. It continues that a census of 1912 showed that of 197 women inmates 82 were of Oriental birth, but not one was of Chinese parentage. The marriage law is held sacred whether performed according to old Chinese custom or civil law or by those who have embraced the Christian faith and that it is only in rare and unusual cases that the divorce courts are sought.

**Ford Conservation Argument**  
The petition further advances the argument that the president has appointed a commission on food conservation; that there are 126,000 people in the islands who consume on an average 60 pounds of rice a month per person; this quantity is not now raised in the islands but hundreds of thousands of sacks are imported from Japan annually. Rice is now raised at a loss while with Chinese labor it would be profitable and reduce largely the efforts and make the islands more nearly self sustaining in goods of home production.

The petition closes with a request for a special agreement between the United States and the Republic of China relative to Hawaii, and not asking for privileges for the Chinese in the whole United States, and with these words:

"Trusting that American justice will be accorded to us. The constitution and flag of the United States are ours to live under, respect and obey; to you we look for protection; to the United States we give our loyalty. That all men be equal under the law is the petition of all the Chinese of Hawaii."

**CHILDREN LACK SHOES**  
GOSLAR, Germany.—Excuses by school children's parents that lack of proper shoes makes it impossible for the pupils to attend school have become so frequent that the magistrate of the city has had to issue a notice, warning that no more such excuses will be accepted, and suggesting that the children be supplied with wooden shoes.

## ADDITIONAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

### JAPANESE STEAMER BELIEVED FOUNDERED IN STORM

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles) ANKOU, Japan, March 29.—The Japanese steamer Gishu Maru has been given up for lost. It is believed that she foundered in the gales that swept the Pacific during the month of February.

The Gishu Maru left this port January 23, and was bound for Seattle with a cargo of munitions from Russia. She has not been heard of since.

### JAPANESE LINER, REPORTED TORPEDOED, TURNS UP SAFE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles) TOKIO, Japan, March 29.—The Gishu Maru, the Japanese liner reported to have been lost in the Gendal Sea, has reached Niuewang, China, with all safe on board. There was no accident reported.

Following the arrival of the Japanese steamer at Niuewang, the Japanese government appointed an investigation committee to find out the source of the story. Steamship stock dropped when the announcement was made that the steamer had been lost.

### MILITIA BODY ON RECORD FOR COMPULSORY SERVICE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles) NEW YORK, N. Y., March 30.—The delegates to the National Defense Convention of the National Guard Association, in session here, last night adopted a resolution without an objector, calling upon two hundred and fifteen members of the leading cities of the United States to cooperate in the patriotic display of the Stars and Stripes. The convention also went on record as be-

ing in favor of compulsory military service throughout the country as speedily as possible, and it also voted its approval of the suggestion that the national guard receive its training as a part of the federal forces.

### BRITISH HAMMER AT GERMAN LINES; TWO TOWNS TAKEN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles) LONDON, Eng., March 30.—Sir Douglas Haig is still battering back the German forces opposing him south of Arras. The British cavalry, which is steadily following on the heels of the retreating German infantry. The first and most important of these towns was Neuville, about two and half miles southwest of Croisilles. This was followed by the capture of Bourlonval, where the Germans made a desperate resistance to the attacking forces.

### RED CROSS BANDAGES FOUND SPRINKLED WITH GLASS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles) NEW YORK, N. Y., March 30.—Ground glass has been placed in bandages intended for the use of the American Red Cross, according to a startling announcement made here yesterday.

Albert Straub, director of the Atlantic division of the American Red Cross, stated that several instances had been discovered where traitors, disregarding all the laws of humanity and the rules of civilized warfare, have sprinkled ground glass inside bandages intended for the use of the wounded. No arrests have been made as yet and it is not known whether or not any clues have yet been found pointing toward the perpetrators of the inhuman act.